State Library

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Cloven Foot of Disunion.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Henry, of Bertie, offered a resolution providing for the purchase of a national flag, to be unfurled on the top of the Capitol. Mr. Hoke, by way of casting ridicule on the proposition, moved to refer the resolution to the committee on propositions and grievances. Nearly all the reputation as a public man which Mr. Hoke has, he acquired under that flag in a foreign land; and now, with the calm and glorious face of the father of his country looking down upon him in the Commons Hall, he rises in his place and treats that ensign which Washington unfurled and blessed, with disrespect, if not derision and contempt.

The Governor of the State had ample power to procure a flag, but we are not surprised that he has failed to do so. Hundreds of dollars are annually expended to keep the Capitol in repair and order, and expended too under the authority of the Governor without specific appropriations, for items wanted for specific purposes cannot be known or ascertained by the Legislature; yet a few dollars could not be spared for a national flag to be hoisted on the Capitol. The banner of the stars and stripes is offensive in the eyes of the Secessionists. It was good enough for Washington and Jackson, but it is too old fashioned, and there are too many Union memories about it for them. Perhaps a Palmetto flag with one star upon it would suit them better.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Disunion and Disease.—It is, to say the least, very remarkable, that in 1832, as we have been told, (for we were not then born) when nullification raged in South Carolina, the *cholera* prevailed in Charleston; and that now again in 1860, while secession is running the people of that State crazy, the *small pox* should be epidemic in Columbia and Camden—causing a panic among the people for fear it will extend throughout the State! As a very striking coincidence, if nothing more, it deserves mention that the two greatest scourges known to the people of this country should have accompanied the only two *deliberate* attempts by a sovereign State to destroy this government, which have, as yet, been made in our history.
Wilmington Herald.

The End.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of this Diocese, preached a sermon at St. Paul's Chapel, in this place, in which he argued, with great force, the near approach of the end of all things. He presented all civilized nations in panoramic view to his audience, and pointed out the fulfilment of various prophecies, both in their past history, and present state. In the unsettled state of Europe, and the lamentable condition of this country, he saw that "fear, and perplexity," which the prophet said would possess the minds of men immediately before the coming of the Lord. We did not hear the discourse, but we learn the effect was rather *uncomfortable.*—*Ib.*

Rhode Island.—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, in answer to a letter inquiring into the truth of a statement that he would refuse to recommend the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill of that State, has made the following explicit and patriotic response:

"The Governor of Rhode Island goes heart and hand for the repeal of the so-called personal liberty bills of his State, though they are unconstitutional only in spirit. The Legislature, which meets in January, will, without hesitation, repeal them, not from fear or cowardice, but from a brave determination, in the face of threats and sneers, to live up to the Constitution and all its guarantees, the better to testify their love for the Union and the firmer to exact allegiance to it from all others."

More of the Reaction in New England.—The annual election of Town officers in New Haven was held yesterday, and resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by five hundred majority, out of a total of about 5,000 votes. The town embraces Fair Haven and Westville, which always give Republican majorities. The victory is therefore more significant than if the election had been confined to the city proper. But even the City election was carried by the Republicans a few months ago,—a majority of the officers then elected being Republicans. New England is coming right; all she requires is a little time.
Journal of Commerce.

Extract from a letter of a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia.—"Our anxieties here are very great, and we have not lost every hope that the Union may be saved, but should it be otherwise, a majority of our State will, I am sure, prefer a separation from the Eastern States rather than from those of the sunny South."
N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Foreign Members of Congress.—"General," said a young lady from New York, this morning, addressing a gallant member from South Carolina, "are you going near the post office to-day?" "May I ask why?" was the Yankee-like response. "I wish to get a postage stamp." "That is not necessary, Miss, I will frank your letter for you." "Oh, archly replied the damsel, "your frank is only valid in the United States, and mine is a foreign letter—see, it is directed to a friend at Charleston, South Carolina." The foreign member is said to have been taken by surprise, and he surrendered at discretion.—*Wash. Letter.*

We stated in our last that we were authorized to state that a gentleman of Granville and one of Halifax, would each be one of a hundred to give $1,000,000 to arm the State. A gentleman of Wake authorizes us to say that he will make the third. Who next?—*Raleigh State Journal.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

☞ See Fourth Page.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.—The chief difficulty heretofore in the way of an adjustment of the sectional troubles has been, that the North, knowing but little of the South, its rights, interests or feelings, has never believed in the danger of disunion. South Carolina has so often cried "wolf! wolf!" that the North has concluded that there is no wolf. It is true that the demonstrations since the election of Lincoln have in a measure removed this doubt; and it would be well for the peace and unity of the country if they had altogether removed it. But the ultra fanatics of the North will not believe, even after seeing the wolf. The N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Commercial assure their readers that secession is but a cunningly devised scheme concocted between the South and President Buchanan to wheedle the North into conceding what the South demands—that the seceders do not mean to stay out, but merely "to withdraw from the Union, organize themselves into a new Confederacy *for the purpose of negotiation*, and then offer to come back on condition that these amendments should be made."

We are sorry to believe that those papers have some plausible ground for their belief—such, for instance, as the following passage in the official letter of Mr. Handy, the Mississippi Commissioner, to Gov. Hicks of Maryland:—

"*Secession is not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by way of breaking up or destroying the Union as our fathers gave it to us, but we go out for the purpose of getting further guarantize in security for our rights*—not by a Convention of all the Southern States, nor by Congressional tricks, which have failed in times past and will fail again. But *our plan is for the Southern States to withdraw from the Union, for the present, to allow amendments to the constitution to be made guaranteeing our just rights*, and if the Northern States will not make these amendments, by which these rights shall be secured to us, then we must secure them the best way we can."

If this be all true, there ought indeed to be an end of the whole matter. The secession movement, such as is here developed, is what Mr. Webster called the Dorr government in Rhode Island, "a contemptible sham." We wish we could suppose, either that such is the object or that such will be the result of the present unhappy movement. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the object is disunion, and that the result will be disunion unless the North shall be content to grant fair terms of a final settlement of the matters in controversy. If they believe the Times and the Commercial they will not grant such terms. But if the Times and Commercial will believe us, they are weakening the hands of the friends of the Union here, who, though not for rash and inconsiderate action, are not less determined than the secessionists to maintain the rights of the South.

DIRECT TAXES.—A reason, in addition to those we have heretofore urged, why North Carolina should not be "dragged" into secession by South Carolina, exists in the well known fact of the determined hostility of South Carolina to raising revenue by a tariff of duties on imported goods. She will not listen to this, but prefers a resort to direct taxes. Under the tariff, no man feels or knows what he pays, or that he pays anything, for the support of government. Indeed, if he chooses to abstain from the use of imported goods, as he may if he will, and as many actually do, he need not pay one cent for that support. But under a system of direct taxation, every man will have to pay out of pocket, in cash, his share of the necessary public revenue. That share, even if not increased by setting up two or more governments instead of one and by wars and standing armies, will be about three dollars for every man, woman and child, white and black. To maintain an army of 10,000 men, (to say nothing of a navy,) will cost about four millions of dollars, being for that item alone more than five dollars for every inhabitant of South Carolina. Some idea may thus be formed by each man in that State of the amount he will have to pay in cash under the system of direct taxation and under a separate government. At present, he does not feel that he pays anything.

But suppose, under free trade and direct taxation, he gets foreign goods cheaper than now, the effect will of course be, 1st, to break down all Southern manufactures, for the pauper labor of Europe can work cheaper than the better fed and better clad labor of this country. 2d, to flood the country still more with foreign goods, when it is apparent that already more are brought here than can be paid for without keeping the banks in a constant strait for exchange.

We think that a very short experience of direct taxation would be enough for North Carolina. And that thousands of the people of South Carolina will run away as soon as possible from such burthens.

A SUGGESTION.—The leading disunion paper in South Carolina recently stated a very unpleasant truth, but yet with an appearance of exultation, viz. that in the event of secession, the right to collect a debt due by a Southern to a Northern man would be lost, and in case of war growing out of secession, it would be treason against the South to pay the debt at all, however much the debtor might desire to do so. These are truths, but their enunciation, and especially the manner of their enunciation, shocked the sensibilities of all honest men who are not mad.

Now the suggestion we have to make is, that in the present time of difficulty a Southern man who owes a debt at the North will make the utmost effort to pay it, and to pay it even before it is due. There is a pecuniary pressure of the severest kind prevailing there. Every dollar sent there will help to relieve it. The men to whom money is due are generally our friends, for it is our friends who engross the Southern trade. Let us help those friends in their time of need, and thus bind them still more closely to us. We may thus preserve, and even elevate, the character of our State for integrity. And above all, we shall have the consciousness of doing a just and even a generous action.

A DIG UNDER THE FIFTH RIB.—At the close of the last session of Congress, it will be recollected, an effort was made by Gov. Brown to give practical effect to the Breckinridge "protection" platform. Mr. Brown could get no aid from his Democratic friends in the Senate. Yet, some days ago, Mr. Wigfall of Texas, a fire-eater of the first (or hottest) water, made one of his characteristic speeches, complaining bitterly that the South was aggrieved by a denial of protection for slavery in the Territories. Judge Douglas, not forgetting the object of the Breckinridge humbug platform, quietly replied that he "thought this an extraordinary grievance to come from the Senator from Texas, who had at the last session voted that the South required no legislation for the protection of slavery in the Territories."

PROPOSED DIVISION OF VIRGINIA.—The National Intelligencer has reliable assurances of a movement to divide Virginia, in case of her attaching herself to a Southern Confederacy, by forming a new State out of the part west of the Blue Ridge. The present unequal rates of taxation are at the bottom of the movement.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Davis submitted a resolution looking to an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that slaves shall be considered as property in any State, and in all federal relations

Mr Pugh, a resolution recommending the legislatures of all the States to apply to Congress to call for the holding of a general convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution, as provided in the 5th article thereof. Mr. Bigler a bill to prevent the invasion of one State by another. Mr. Douglas sundry amendments to the Constitution. All referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

The Kansas bill was taken up, and Mr. Nicholson replied to Wade's speech; and eulogised the Democracy of the North. The South, he said, feared, that when three-fourths of the Northern people were controlled by the anti-slavery element, that Congress would abolish slavery in the States. Amendment to the Constitution was the only security against it. He advocated consultation between the Southern States, and declared that any attempt to coerce South Carolina would be war.

Mr. Doolittle said that the admission of Kansas was the duty of Congress, and that it would give peace to the borders. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by Messrs. Boyce, McQueen, Ashmore and Bonham, saying that they took the earliest opportunity, after receiving official information that the people of South Carolina had, in their sovereign capacity, resumed all the powers which they had delegated to the Federal Government, to dissolve their connection with the House of Representatives. In taking leave of their associates, they express for them feelings of the utmost respect, and hope that they may continue to enjoy friendly relations. The letter was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker directed the names of the South Carolina representatives to remain on the roll and to be called with the others on all occasions, thus not recognising the act of secession.

Mr. Cochrane, of N. Y., offered a resolution declaring the opinion of Congress on the slavery question. Mr. Haskin moved as a substitute, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the relations now existing between the government and South Carolina, the duty of the government in view of her attempted withdrawal and seizure of the federal property within her limits, and what action Congress should take in order to execute the federal laws and protect said property from seizure. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

A letter was received from Secretary Thompson asking a thorough investigation of the Bailey fraud, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, a Committee was appointed for the purpose.

The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was passed.

Both Houses adjourned to Thursday.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The bill to give aid in money and lands to the construction of two railroads to the Pacific—a Northern and a Southern—passed the House of Representatives on Thursday by a majority of 25.

A CENTRAL CONFEDERACY.—The Baltimore American contains a long and able communication in favor of a Central Confederacy, in case the Union should unfortunately be dissolved. And the American endorses the writer's views, saying:—

"The idea of a Central Confederacy is indeed, if disunion be an inevitable disaster, the only resort that can preserve peace and offer the slightest probability of a re-united Republic. A Northern and Southern Confederacy, having a conterminal frontier, would be not a remedy, but an aggravation of all the causes of irritation, of enmity and of sectional difference that now exist, with the additional fact that there would be none of the restraints of nationality to prevent this irritation from having expression in constant forays, if not an interminable border war."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—No quorum has been present in either House since Thursday, the members having generally availed themselves of the leave of absence to Jan'y 7.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.—The Milton Chronicle makes the following statement in regard to the proceedings of the Committee on Federal Relations in our Legislature:—

"We have some startling developments connected with the action of this majority Committee, before they reported. We have it from unquestionable authority that while the committee had the bill under consideration, a proposition was made "*to submit the acts of the Convention to the qualified voters of the State for their approval or rejection,*" but the majority of the Committee was so anxious to pin North Carolina to the coat tail of South Carolina—so opposed to *trusting the People*—that *they voted it down!* Think of that! ye sturdy Freemen of the Old North State! Are ye prepared to be bound hand and foot, by plotting and scheming demagogues, and cast like faggots into the fiery furnace of South Carolina? But Col. Brown, the People's friend, who was on the Committee, and who voted to submit the action of the Convention to the people, indignantly denounced the ignoring of this fundamental principle and threatened to attack the bill on its first appearance in the Senate, and to war against it to the bitter end. Whereupon, on motion of one of the majority, they agreed to incorporate this great principle in the report. (All honor to our gallant Senator.) This being done, he voted for the majority report. We do not derive this information from a member of the committee, but it is true to the letter."

VERY COOL.—The State Journal, the Governor's organ at Raleigh, bitterly denounces "the faction in the House of Commons, who resisted the second reading of the bill to arm the State, refused to allow it to go to its third reading, *and compelled the majority to go home for the Christmas holidays, leaving the State in its present defenceless condition.*"

STOCKS.—On the day after the news of the secession of South Carolina was received in New York, there were large sales of State and railroad stocks at a decided advance of 1 to 3 per cent. This was caused by the receipt of six millions of gold during the week—an event of greater importance, apparently, than the extinguishment of one of the stars from our National galaxy.

On Monday last stocks were lower and unusually dull. Missouris fell to 68. The bids for Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas were also lower by 1 to 2 per cent. than at the close of last week, but no business done in them.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Total number of votes in Southern States		1,283,645
" " " in Northern States		3,426,903
Whole number of votes in the Union		4,710,648
Vote for Lincoln		1,864,960
Vote against Lincoln:—		
Douglas received	1,287,498	
Breckinridge	836,480	
Bell	742,230	2,866,208
Majority in the Union against Lincoln		1,001,248

The three persons recently arrested in and near Wilmington on a charge of criminal correspondence with abolitionists in New York, had an examination before Judge French on Monday last, and were discharged, there being nothing against two of them, and the third, a young man named Solon Larkins, between 16 and 17 years of age, who, according to the Journal, "had acted wrongly, but evidently without hesitation or reflection, and certainly without complicity with anybody. It will be a lesson to him." It seems that he had endeavored to extort money from the abolitionists under false pretence.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—The convention met at noon, received several reports, and after some unimportant business went into secret session on the President's Message, and then adjourned to Monday. It is understood that the revenue laws of the United States will be generally adopted by South Carolina, and that the postal laws will remain unchanged for the present. Mr. Rhett's address to the Southern States has not yet been acted on.

The Convention yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Military Committee to make provision for feeding and transporting troops; also, for establishing telegraph lines to exposed points of the State, and giving the Governor authority over all the telegraph lines in case of war or apprehended invasion.

The custom house business is going on here as usual. The collector acting under the State and under the Federal Government both, is *pro tem.* acting as if South Carolina were in the Union.

Mr. Cushing's visit here was semi-official, and related to the purposes in view, in reference to the forts and public property. [It is telegraphed from Washington that Messrs. Barnwell, Orr and Adams, Commissioners to Washington, will leave on Monday to treat with the United States. Gen. Cushing had returned and his report was considered important enough for an immediate Cabinet consultation.]

The South Carolina Convention.—CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26.—It has been stated in Convention that South Carolina has no league or compact with any European government. The Convention debated and carried a proposition formally to notify the other States of the withdrawal of South Carolina. A resolution was adopted to send Commissioners to each of the slaveholding States, asking their co-operation by general Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec'r 24.—Gov. Pickens has, agreeably to the ordinance of secession, issued a proclamation, proclaiming to the world that South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and do all acts whatever that rightly appertain to a free and independent State.

The South Carolina Convention has issued a Declaration of the causes of its secession, and an Address to the People of the slaveholding States—both long documents.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Senate Committee of Thirteen will report to-morrow, when Senator Toombs will speak in denunciation of the Republican Party, and will repudiate any further effort at reconciliation. Mr. Toombs telegraphs this evening the following address to the people of Georgia:

"I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern confederacies. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican Party of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members of the Committee. In addition to these facts a majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. The Black Republican members of this Committee of Thirteen are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information, truly represent them.

The Committee of thirty-three on Friday adjourned for a week without coming to any vote after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hope until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you now. I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights in the Union, ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to youselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia, on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory. R. TOOMBS.

Mr. Crittenden says that yesterday was the darkest day of his life. The Senate Committee of Thirteen had a long session, and Mr. Toombs forced a vote on each proposition separately—every Republican Senator voting in the negative. This satisfied Mr. Crittenden that there was no longer any hope for conciliation, and Mr. Toombs announced that all efforts at settlement were closed, and he should so inform his constituents.

The Committee had quite a lively time. It was agreed that whatever the Republicans did not agree to should not be adopted. A compromise was useless unless both parties agreed. Five Republicans and eight Democrats were on the Committee—Mr. Seward absent. All voted steadily against all of Crittenden's compromise propositions, such as the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific,—all Territory South to be slave, and all North, free; against amendments to the Constitution, or a change in the Fugitive Slave law. All hope of anything effective from this Committee is now abandoned.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The committee of 13 had a long session on Saturday, considering various propositions.

Judge Douglas submitted propositions somewhat similar to Mr. Crittenden's, and said he was unwilling to believe that senators from the North and South were going to sacrifice the country in order to preserve their political consistency or party organizations. He did not believe that the recent election by the people had decided irrevocably that they preferred disunion to yielding one iota of the extreme demands of their partizan platforms.

The amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Mr. Crittenden, to settle controversy finally and forever by a division of the country from ocean to ocean, on the parallel of the Missouri line, was the great subject of discussion. Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas and Bigler maintained it with great zeal and ability.

Messrs. Wade, Doolittle, Collamer and Grimes opposed the proposition with much earnestness and ability. They maintained that the people in the late election decided the question of slavery in territories, and, therefore, they had no concessions to make or offer. They manifested great unwillingness to act in the absence of Mr. Seward, but as they could give no assurance of his immediate return, the committee declined to defer action on account of his absence.

Messrs. Davis, Toombs and Hunter insisted that propositions must come from the dominant party, the republicans.

The vote on Mr. Crittenden's first proposition was as follows:

For it—Messrs. Bigler, Crittenden, Douglas, Rice and Powell—5.

Against it—Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Collamer, Wade, Toombs, Grimes and Hunter—7.

Messrs. Hunter, Toombs and Davis, nevertheless, intimated an inclination to go for it if the republicans would propose it in good faith.

The second proposition submitted by Mr. Crittenden, denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the dockyards and arsenals, was voted against by Messrs. Collamer, Doolittle, Grimes, and Wade, and was defeated under the rule adopted that no proposition should be considered adopted and recommended to the Senate which did not receive a majority of the republican votes, and a majority of those opposed to them.

The third clause, denying to Congress the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was defeated by the same vote, the republicans all voting against it, and the remainder of the committee for it.

The fourth clause, establishing the right of transit, by the same vote.

The fifth, intended to perfect the fugitive slave law, by requiring the several States to pay for fugitives who might be rescued from officers of the law, was lost by the same vote.

Many other propositions were offered and voted upon, but none of leading importance.

Great fears are entertained that the committee will never agree; but its labors will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor to a final conclusion.

The South Carolina commissioners will arrive on Tuesday night, to present to the President propositions for the delivery of the forts and federal property to the State. The President will decline to see them, and refer them to Congress, if the crisis turns upon the reception or rejection of the embassy. Trouble is anticipated when the question comes up in Congress.

Exaggerated rumors were rife to-day to the effect that a revenue cutter had been sent to Charleston. It is not so. There has been one stationed there for some time, coming and going without exciting any suspicion. On Saturday Gov. Pickens telegraphed the President to withdraw it. Hence the rumor.

To use Governor Floyd's own words, the statement about the instructions to Major Anderson, published at New York and at the South, creating so much excitement, are totally and unqualifiedly false. Amid all the excitements of the past few days, this canard, to the purport that Anderson's instructions were to surrender the fort to the constituted authorities, exceeds all others, and calls out the censure of officials for the misrepresentation of affairs during exciting times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Republicans on the Senate committee submitted, as their ultimatum, that they would recommend their State Legislatures to adopt a constitutional provision that slavery shall not be abolished by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.—Governor Andrew, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Representatives Burlingame and Tappan, and a number of other Senators and members of Congress, held a conference, yesterday, at the rooms of Francis P. Blair, Sr., and unanimously agreed that the integrity of the Union should be preserved, though it cost millions of lives.

Private information reports Gov. Houston as making a great Union speech, in the face of threats, and eventually carrying with him the largest audience ever assembled in Texas. Prominent Republicans are moving here to secure Houston a seat in the Cabinet, as he has indicated his willingness to accept, if necessary to save the Union.

Excitement at Pittsburg.—Intense excitement prevailed at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 24th, in consequence of its being made public that U. S. Quarter Master Taliaferro was negotiating for the shipment from Alleghany Arsenal of 78 guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and 46 to Ship Island, near the Belize, at mouth of the Mississippi. These are new forts, never yet mounted. The guns are ten inch Columbiads down to 32 pounders,—the apparent object being to strip the Alleghany Arsenal, and place the guns where the Secessionists could get them.

Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to countermand the orders, saying that the people would not allow the guns to be removed.

There is a call in circulation addressed to the Mayor, to convene a meeting of citizens. The feeling against allowing the guns to be removed South, is almost unanimous.

It is reported that muskets, shells, balls, and cavalry accoutrements have already been shipped.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Senator Seward, in his speech on Saturday before the New England Society, said: If we keep entirely cool, entirely calm, and entirely kind, a debate will ensue which will be kindly in itself and it will prove very soon either that we are wrong and we shall concede to our offended brethren, or else that we are right, and they will acquiesce and come back into fraternal relations with us. He predicted that this would be the result in sixty days.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Dec. 23.—The secession feeling here is on the increase. Ashland Hall was again crowded with citizens last night. Disunion speeches were delivered by Col. V. D. Groover and Gen. John Tyler. The speeches were enthusiastically applauded. Gen. Tyler concluded with the expression: "Let the Union go to hell!" which was received with loud and repeated cheers.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 24.—Gov. Letcher has completed his message. He is in favor of a central Confederacy if the Cotton States secede, and against the State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.—Senator Baker of Oregon, and David Wilmot of Penasylvania, arrived here from the East this morning. Mr. Baker's visit is of a purely private character. Mr. Wilmot came by invitation of the President elect, who called upon him at his hotel immediately after his arrival, and spent some five hours with him in the course of the day. It is certain that Mr. Wilmot will represent the republican banner State in the Cabinet, but no definite position is as yet assigned to him. He returns East this evening.

Texas.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Gov. Houston convenes the Legislature of Texas on the 21st of January; the Convention of the people meets on the 28th. Secession is in the ascendant.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 24.—Senator Andrew Johnson was burned in effigy in this city on Saturday night.

Wendell Phillips again Mobbed.—A mob of upwards of 1000 people again endeavored to get hold of this fanatic on Sunday last, after his Lecture in Music Hall, Boston. Nothing but the police, 100 in number, protected him, escorting him through the streets and to his home, the crowd groaning and hissing by the way.

Fraud in the Interior Department.—The Secretary of the Interior, shortly after his return from Raleigh on Friday, summoned to his office the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and District Attorney. This was done upon the statement of Mr. Godard, that Bailey, who has charge of the Indian trust funds of the Secretary of the Interior, had taken from the iron safe a large amount of State bonds and coupons belonging to the trust fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the Government. Upon an investigation, in the presence of Mr. Bailey, his statements were unfortunately found too true. The amount abstracted is about $880,000. It is generally supposed the bonds were used for the purpose of hypothecation to raise money for temporary purposes. But the panic by which every description of stocks has been stricken down rendered the parties unable to redeem them. Further disclosures, implicating other parties, are anticipated upon his examination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors & Co., of St. Louis, or Kansas, has been arrested in New York for alleged complicity in the late abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department.

The Department Stealing Case.—Bailey, the defaulting Clerk, was bailed on Tuesday last in the sum of three thousand dollars. Russell who got the bonds from Bailey failed to be ready for trial. Bail to the amount of half a million required. There are rumors that there will be other arrests.

The Abstracted Bonds.—WASHINGTON, December 24.—It appears that about five months ago Mr. H. Russell, of the firm of Major, Russell & Waddell, held about one million dollars worth of the official acceptances of the Secretary of War. These acceptances had been given conditionally, in accordance with the usual course of business, for the transportation of the supplies of the army under contract with the Government. Mr. Russell, finding himself unable to negotiate these acceptances, being greatly embarrassed pecuniarily, and ascertaining from Goddard Bailey, that the latter had control of over $3,000,000 of the Indian Trusts Funds, invested in the bonds of the different States, arranged with him to let him have about $1,500,000 worth of these bonds, to be hypothecated in New York, and as security for which he gave the acceptances of the War Department, which he placed in the safe, where the bonds were kept. Recently these bonds have greatly depreciated, and the bankers in New York who made the advances on them, therefore, called for additional security, when Bailey, in order to save the bonds, delivered up over $300,000 worth of them additional, in all about $870,000.

Bailey, the clerk, says that he lent the bonds to Russell, Major & Co., to protect the honor of Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, (whose wife is a distant relative of Mrs. Bailey.) Floyd indignantly denies this, but the impression in New York, where the hypothecated bonds are held, appears to be against him.

It is thought that the Government is protected, as the acceptances more than cover the amount of the bonds abstracted.

The Special Committee of the House, to which the investigation of the subject is referred, consists of Messrs. Morris of Illinois, Conkling of New York, Bocock of Virginia, Harris of Maryland, and Case of Indiana.

Of the $3,449,241 of Indian Trust Funds, no less than $562,000 were invested in North Carolina State bonds. The remainder in bonds of the U. S. and fifteen other States. The stolen bonds were from those of Missouri and North Carolina.

The President's reported Determination.—On the authority of two gentlemen, one, a distinguished minister of the gospel, and the other, a prominent officer of the Federal Government in this city, both of whom held a conversation with the President two or three days ago, we are enabled to state, that the President avowed his determination to them, to execute the laws, during the remainder of his term of office, at all hazards, and without respect to consequences; that much as he regretted the attitude of South Carolina, it was a matter he had no right or authority to meddle with, so long as she did not cross the orbit of the Federal Government; that he would deliver up to his successor, intact, all the property of the United States, let it cost what it may to do so; that he wished to avoid any conflict, if possible, with South Carolina, but if she pretended to resist the collection of the Federal revenue, or touch the United States forts within her limits, or to do any other act that infringed the Federal laws, he would use the whole power of the government, if necessary, to vindicate its majesty and assert its authority in the premises.
Balt. Patriot, 24th inst.

Mr. Lincoln on Compromises.—We are enabled to state, in the most positive terms, that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that he stands now, as he stood in May last, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, square upon the Chicago Platform.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The State Arms.—Upon examination we find the new arms just arrived for the State to be the old style of flint and steel muskets, altered into a percussion, by closing the old touch-hole and screwing a tube into the top of the barrel. They are all, however, in good order; seem never to have been used, and, perhaps, would do execution on a pinch—as well in the rear as in front!
Savannah Republican.

There are 150 students at the Virginia Medical College at the present time. It was never in a more prosperous condition.

Resignation of a Captain in the Navy.—Commodore Kearney, the second senior officer of the United States Navy, has resigned his commission. He is a native and resident of New Jersey.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on Thursday morning 20th inst., at the residence of John D. Starr, Esq., by Rev. Geo. McNeill, Mr. M. E. DYE and Miss ANN D. McNEILL.

In St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, on the evening of the 20th of Dec., by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, Mr. GEORGE P. COLLINS, of Washington county, N. C., to Miss ANNIE M., daughter of Paul C. Cameron, Esq.

Near Oakland, N. C., on the 20th inst., by Rev. Minter Johnson, Mr. B. J. JOHNSON to Miss QUINCY BURNS, all of Chatham Co.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Zebedee Rush, WILLIAM A. HARRIS of Montgomery county, to Miss SARAH F., daughter of Isaac Ewing of Richmond Co.

DIED,

In the neighborhood of Middleton, Hyde County, on the 4th inst., Col. BENJAMIN WATSON, in the 62d year of his age. In 1834 he represented his county in the State Legislature.

MASS MEETING IN HILLSBOROUGH.

DEC. 22d, 1860.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of the Committee of ten, reported the following resolutions:

The excited condition of the public mind, occasioned by the result of the recent Presidential election, requiring in the opinion of the citizens of Orange here assembled, a declaration of the sentiments of the people in relation to the course proper to be pursued in the present critical condition of our National affairs, it is therefore,

1. Resolved, That the measures in the course of adoption in certain States of the Union, since the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, present for the determination of the people of North Carolina the grave question, whether, so far as they are concerned, the Government established by the Constitution of the United States shall be permitted to continue in operation, or whether it shall be overthrown and annulled, leaving to an uncertain future the provision of new guards for all the great interests that Government was designed to secure

2 Resolved, That while regretting the decision made in this election, in common with the people of all the Southern States, because of the sectional, and, towards us, hostile spirit of the political organization which nominated and elected the successful candidate; and whilst we shall vigilantly observe his cours of administration, and shall be prompt to make resistance to encroachments, if any shall be attempted by him, on the rights and interests of slavery as an established institution of the Southern States, protected by the Constitution of the Union, we perceive in the fact of his election no sufficient cause for the subversion and abandonment of the Government of our Fathers, under which, in but two generations of men, the country has obtained a prosperity and power unsurpassed among the nations of the earth.

8. Resolved, That we are not insensible to the encouragement given to the hostile feeling of the North against slavery in the Southern States, by the result of this election, but it must not be forgotten that the Government of the United States is a practical Government of but limited powers; that the President is not the sovereign but the servant of the Republic, with authorities defined and restricted by the Constitution and laws, liable to be checked and restrained within his legitimate powers by Congress and by the Judiciary; that Mr. Lincoln was elected by but a plurality of votes, in consequence of divisions among the conservative voters arrayed against him—the majority against him in the whole popular vote being nearly nine hundred thousand. And when add to this that he will enter into office with a majority of both Houses of Congress opposed to him, and will not be able to appoint even his Cabinet counsellors without the aid of a conservative Senate, there is but a remote probability of a successful encroachment on our rights during the limited period of his administration, if there shall be the disposition to attempt it.

4. Resolved, That the enactment of laws in many of the non-slaveholding States, intended to obstruct the execution of the law of Congress for the arrest and surrender of fugitive slaves, is in plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the repeal of those laws is demanded as a duty of justice and submission to the Constitution on the part of those States, and as indispensable to future Union.

5. Resolved, That waiving the Constitutional question of the power of a State to secede from the Union, such act of secession, if effected peaceably, is not an appropriate and adequate remedy for the injuries under which the Southern States are now laboring. To depart from the Union, leaving behind in the hands of her supposed enemies, all her interests in the national accumulations of eighty years, in which she had proportional rights, would be a sacrifice on the part of a State, except under the pressure of overruling necessity, as incompatible with her dignity as her interests.

6. Resolved, That we recognize in its full extent the right of resistance by force, to unauthorized injustice and oppression, and if the incoming administration shall pervert the powers of the Government to destroy or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the rights of slavery, none will be more ready than ourselves to recur to this extreme remedy; but in adopting measures on a subject of such vital interest to fifteen States of the confederacy, we should deem it but just and wise, to act, if possible, in concert, and after consultation with the other slaveholding States; and more especially with the frontier States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, which are the greatest sufferers from existing grievances, and stand as a barrier between the rest of the Southern States and the enemies of their peace and safety beyond that frontier.

7. Resolved, That reasonable time should be allowed, and all remedies consistent with the continuance of the Union should be exhausted, before an abandonment of that Constitution established by Washington and his compatriots, which in its general operation has been the source of blessings innumerable to the American people.

8. Resolved, That it is recommended to the Legislature to make appropriations for the purchase of such supplies of arms as may be necessary as a preparation for any emergency that may arise.

9. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Hillsborough papers, and transmitted to the representatives from this county, to be laid before the General Assembly.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham then addressed the meeting in an able, clear and patriotic manner, in defence of the resolutions and objection to the calling of a Convention.

John W. Norwood, Esq., then offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That we recommend to the present Legislature to provide for calling a Convention of the people to take into consideration the alarming State of public affairs, and determine for North Carolina the time, mode, and measure of redress for existing wrongs.

Mr. Norwood spoke about thirty minutes, in support of his amendment. He did not despair of the Union; there was still hope. We were now in a revolution; North Carolina must move, must decide. She could not remain still. While he had as much confidence as any man in our Governor, and in our Legislature, and in Congress, he looked for relief in none of these bodies; they were all elected in the midst of fierce party conflicts, and they could not be expected to abandon the stubborn principles upon which they were elected; he turned from them all for safety, to the voice of the people, North and South. Calm dispassionate reason and action was wanted. He looked for new elections and new men. He had no hesitation in saying that the Northern States must repeal their Personal Liberty Bills. This would be the issue; this would be the touch-stone of their faith and sincerity. These laws must be repealed, or this Union would end, and ought to end. Mr. Norwood spoke in glowing terms of the great value of the Union and his devotion to it.

Capt. Berry then offered a few remarks, opposing the amendment; said it was premature, and that North Carolina ought to remain still and wait for the action of the border States; that they were the States that had suffered the most from Northern aggression, and that they should be first to speak, and then it would be the duty of North Carolina to follow.

Sidney Smith, Esq., advocated the call of a Convention. He had no particular objections to the resolutions of the Chairman of the Committee, but that they only amounted to "Watch and Wait."

Ex-Gov. Swain addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour's length. He gave a history of the trying times through which our State had passed in the days of the Revolution. He said that at one time Lord Cornwallis proclaimed in the streets of Hillsborough that Carolina was a conquered province, but through all this she had borne her part with honor and pride; that no State had greater cause to be proud than the old North State. He referred to South Carolina with indignation. We had survived, and he believed we were destined to immortality. He declared himself in favor of a Convention, but opposed a Confederacy of the Southern States; that he would shoulder his gun and march to the border of the Northern States and defend the Constitution; that he would rather fight in the Union than out of it. He regretted that South Carolina had gone out, but believed that Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi would not.

Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., responded to calls in a brief but patriotic speech. He advocated the call of a Convention, and said if there was a necessity for arming the State there was a necessity for the calling of a Convention, that the people might be heard and their wishes known; that the sentiments of the people could not be known by the holding of meetings throughout the country; that there would be as many different opinions as there were meetings, &c.

Paul C. Cameron, Esq., read resolutions embodying his views in relation to the present crisis, and followed in a spirited and animated speech, urging his convictions of the importance of co-operation on the part of all the Southern States, as the only efficient remedy for our present difficulties, and his belief that separate State action and the establishment of two or more Republics out of the Southern and Western States, would result fatally to all, and in the destruction of Slave property. That a united front on the part of the South would alone make any impression on the North. That the Union might be saved by the presentation to the North of the ultimatum of the South by a conference of the Southern States held at Washington. That there was but one disease—the agitation of the slavery question—and but one remedy, and that was to let it alone; and that Conventions of the people was the only efficient machinery to operate in times like the present. That whilst he was not for hasty action and disunion, he was no submissionist, and all his sympathies were with our sister States of the South.

Josiah Turner, Jr., Esq., then addressed the meeting. He took strong ground against the proposed Convention.

Mr. Norwood's amendment was then lost by a small majority.

The resolutions were then carried by a large majority.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Considerable preparations are going on in some parts of the country to raise independent volunteer companies, and to put them in fighting order. I saw a letter, a few days ago, from a gentleman in Wilmington to a relative in the country, in which he mentions the warlike spirit which was beginning more and more to show itself there. And passing through one of the counties of North Carolina, I found the people in the act of organizing a company of citizen soldiers, and on inquiry I was told by a person who was probably not *"posted"* with regard to the matter, that the leader and principal mover and instigator of the undertaking, was an unnaturalized foreigner, and that their object was *to fight against the United States.*

Now if this is so, what fools these men are, to levy war against their native country, which is declared by the Constitution, Article 3, Section 3, to be treason, and permit themselves to be drawn into the perpetration of a most foul and infamous crime, by one who, by reason of his owing no allegiance to the United States, cannot possibly be guilty of treason,—one who may enjoy all the excitement of the war, and reap all the glory, without sharing the risk of having his neck stretched under the gallows.

Now sirs, my country is the United States of America; under her flag, and in her cause I am ready and willing to enlist, but I am not prepared to either draw a sword or shoulder a musket against her—her honor, her laws or her interest. These warlike preparations are, as I understand, designed against our country, and not against the New England rascals, except so far as the said rascals are a part of our country.

It is clearly the duty of every good citizen to defend his country, when she is attacked or endangered. Now here are preparations going on, right in our midst, to make war against our government, and that a government which, notwithstanding some imperfections in it, and some great abuses by the people who have administered it, has still been highly successful in promoting the welfare of mankind, and securing the rights of Americans in all parts of the world,—preparations I say are going on, right in our midst, to make war against this government, and no one raises his hand or his voice, to urge those who love their country, to prepare to meet these hostile demonstrations. What I propose, and wish to see carried into effect, is that companies of independent patriotic volunteers may be organized, equipped and drilled, and held in readiness to strike if it should be necessary, for the constitution and the Union, which so many of us have sworn to support, maintain and defend. I have no doubt, if a call were made now, before the public mind is further corrupted by depraved office-holders and office-seekers, a thousand men in my county alone, would step forward at the first tap of the drum, and shoulder their arms in defence of their country's flag. All that is needed is some good and true man to take the lead. RUSTICUS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

I HAVE ON HAND a superior stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, PISTOLS, FANCY GOODS, &c., which I am selling at reduced prices. Now is the time to purchase. All goods warranted as represented.

My Bills are all ready. Interest will be charged on all accounts after the 1st of January of each and every year.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Dec. 26. 82-1m

Bank of Fayetteville,
26TH DEC. 1860.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., (out of profits for last 6 months,) payable on the 1st Jan'y 1861

82-2t W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to C. M. Vanorsdell are respectfully requested to call at the Photographic Gallery and settle their accounts by the 1st of January, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. VANORSDELL.

Dec'r 27, 1860. 82-4t

LIME.

100 BARRELS FRESH LIME, in prime order. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Dec'r 24, 1860. 81tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great service in subduing HOARSENESS." Rev. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW. *Boston*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." Rev. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

Dec'r 22. 81*16m

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in anothe column.

Feb'y 3, 1860 69-1Y

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—To-day, in the Convention, Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance providing for a Convention of all the slaveholding States, to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy. The ratio of representation from each State to be the same as at present in the Congress of the United States, and recommending, on the part of South Carolina, the present Federal Constitution as a suitable basis for the new Confederacy. The Constitution so prepared to be adopted in the Convention by a vote by States, and afterward submitted for ratification to the several States.

The Convention adopted an ordinance continuing the present rate of duties on imported goods, and re-appointing, as State officers, the present Gov't officers in the State. [Except in words no change is made in the existing order of things.]

The ordinance concludes:—

Sixth—All moneys hereafter collected by any of the officers aforesaid shall, after deducting the sums necessary for the compensation of said officers and other expenses, be paid into the treasury of the State of South Carolina, for the use of said State, subject to the order of this Convention or of the General Assembly.

Seventh—The officers aforesaid shall retain in their hands all the property of the United States in their possession, custody or control, subject to the disposal of the State, which will account for the same upon a final settlement with the Government of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—A reliable despatch to the American dated Charleston, this morning, says that the Government troops had abandoned Fort Moultrie, spiking the guns, and taken possession of Fort Sumter, which commands the harbor.

Fort Sumter is a solid work of masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the Northeast and west sides, with a double row of ports for the heaviest guns, and on the south or landward side, in addition to openings for guns, loopholed for muskets. It stands in the middle of the harbor on the edge of the channel and is said to be bomb proof. The armament consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten inch Columbiads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Our report confirms the previous statement per Baltimore American. Fort Moultrie is on fire. Only four men remain within it. The troops are all in Fort Sumter. Intense excitement prevails in Charleston. The Convention remains in secret session.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay discussion about that post, and at the same time to strengthen his own position.

Capt. Foster with a small force, remains at Fort Moultrie. Several military companies here have been ordered out. A collision is not improbable.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The Palmetto flag was raised yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Post office. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie, which was done at 8 o'clock.

An ordinance was also passed yesterday giving the Governor and Senate power to make treaties, appoint foreign ministers, &c., and associating with the Governor four persons to be immediately appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant Governor, shall form the Council, to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 26.—An immense majority of the members elect to the Alabama Convention are in favor of secession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Members of Congress from the border slave States have been consulting, with a view to the concentration of all the Southern States on a basis of settlement, having for its principal object the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, by a constitutional amendment. If they succeed in this they will invite the co-operation of those friendly to the measure from the Northern States.

Mr. Seward's Propositions in the Senate Committee.—The New York World of Wednesday last has the following particulars of the action of the committee on Mr. Seward's propositions made the day before:—

"Of the three propositions offered in the committee of thirteen by Mr. Seward, the first is in the following terms:

First: No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of such state.

This was carried in the committee by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Douglas, Collamer, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle, and Grimes—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis and Toombs—2.

We feel authorized to infer that the republican solution of the existing difficulties hinges on this proposition. If adopted, it secures the domestic institutions of the States against interference by the federal government forever, and so obviates the weightiest objections of the slave holding interests to the exclusion of slavery from the territories.

Comparing together all the noted visits and interviews which have taken place within the last few days, it is no great stretch of conjecture to suppose that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Mr. Weed and Mr. Wilmot have a perfect understanding relative to this basis of a policy adapted to the present exigency.

The other propositions offered by the republicans in the committee of thirteen were these:

Second: The fugitive slave law of 1850 shall be so amended as to secure to the alleged fugitive a trial by jury.

Third: It shall be respectfully recommended to the several State legislatures to review all of their laws affecting the rights of persons recently resident in other States, and to modify or repeal all such as shall contravene the provisions of the Constitution of the United States or of any of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Mr. Douglas proposed to amend the second by adding to it the words, "in the State from which the fugitive escaped." The amendment was adopted, and the resolution was then voted down by the democrats.

The third was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Grimes, Seward, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer and Crittenden—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Toombs, Douglas, Davis, Bigler and Rice—7.

This vote speaks well for the republicans, as it indicates a willingness to repeal all the unconstitutional personal liberty bills. The democratic senators voted against the proposition, we suppose, because, as phrased, the laws of some of the Southern States imprisoning colored seamen, would come within its scope."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Senate Committee of Thirteen met to-day and held a long conference. They accomplished nothing, though a better feeling prevailed. Crittenden now expresses the hope that something will be accomplished. Grimes of Iowa asked if Toombs' proposition recognising the right of property in man was the *ultimatum* of the South; if so, they should sign an agreement to that effect, and the Republicans would sign one repudiating it. Toombs refused to answer, and would not state what the *ultimatum* would be.

The Republican members of the House Committee of Thirty-three, caucused to-day, and agreed to an Enabling Act for New-Mexico [to authorize them to form a State Constitution]—the second section of which recognizes Slavery, if the people desire it. They had previously agreed to Enabling Acts for several Territories, which must be free. Three Republicans voted against the New-Mexican Enabling Act, but it was agreed to report it to-morrow. Adams of Massachusetts offered the proposition respecting New-Mexico, and will report the same to the Committee himself. Coming from the most radical man from the North this is regarded as a back-down. Kellogg, of Illinois, asked, if they were to concede so much of the Republican platform, why not give up everything demanded respecting the Territories—especially as the system of Slavery in New-Mexico was the worst of any on the Continent.

Special to N. Y. Times.

Secretary Thompson will resign the moment Mississippi secedes. So he stated to-day. Five South Carolina clerks seceded to-day. Also two from Mississippi. As these gents have done nothing but loaf around the streets since secession, the department experiences no loss.

Washington Letter to New York World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860.—A large number of the members of both Houses of Congress from the Border and Middle States left for their homes on Monday, but most of those from the Border Slave States have returned to-day, fully imbued with the universal desire of their constituents to exert themselves to save the Union and restore peace and confidence. There has been a number of informal meetings held to-day, for the purpose of mediating between the extreme North and the extreme South, and if the Union is to be dissolved, to preserve as many States as possible in a Central Confederacy, as a nucleus for a re-formation of the whole again at some future day. The Border Slave States will first endeavor to gain the consent of the whole South to some moderate terms of compromise, and then make an effort to secure the approval of the Border Free States. This will bring the issue to a point, and may ultimately overthrow the extremists of the North and East.

The Committee of Thirteen will assemble again to-morrow, when Mr. Seward will, it is hoped, yield something to check the threatening aspect of affairs. Should he not evince some desire to effect a compromise, the attempt to accomplish anything through the Committee will be abandoned. The fact is that the country has been brought to the brink of ruin through the schemes of designing politicians, and we must now look to the people for such an expression of sentiment as will remove the bad feeling that has been engendered between the sections. There is no doubt now entertained that the election of Lincoln was more on account of his tariff views and the corruptions of the present Administration, than the slavery question, and that a vast majority of the people are now prepared for the settlement of the Territorial question on just and equitable principles.

Intelligence from Georgia indicates that, in spite of Senator Toombs' despatch, the Convention of that State will be strongly conservative, and in favor of preserving the Union if possible.

Correspondence Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—An address proposing a convention of the border slave States, at Baltimore, meets the general approval of the Representatives therefrom. Numerous signatures have been obtained.

A circular has been issued to-day for a caucus of members from the following States, to be held to-morrow night to consult on national affairs, viz: Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Members express a confidence in their ability to agree upon some plan to restrain the secession of the cotton States and restore harmony.

The House Select Committee on the crisis, have rejected the proposition of Mr. Rust for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. All the republicans and H. W. Davis, of Md., voted in the negative. Other schemes are pending.

Col. Myers, Capt. Dunovant, of South Carolina, and Major Wayne, of Georgia, have resigned from the Army. The postmasters of South Carolina are continually resigning, saying that they are out of the Union.

Massachusetts Sentiment.—We find in the Boston journals an interesting correspondence between the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop and the Hon. George Ashmun, in which the former invokes the co-operation of the latter to procure a repeal of the personal liberty law of Massachusetts at the approaching session of the legislature of that Commonwealth. Mr. Ashmun, who, it will be remembered by our readers, was the President of the Chicago Republican Convention, responds to this appeal in a frank and manly letter. He says:

"In my judgment the enactments of our Legislature which are intended or calculated to impair the force and effect of the fugitive slave acts of Congress are wholly unconstitutional and void. *They should never have been passed, and should not be permitted to remain on our statute-book.*"

Committees have been appointed in different sections of the State to carry the address, which recently appeared in our columns, signed by Judge Shaw and others, in recommendation of a repeal of these enactments, for the purpose of bringing it to the notice of every voter in Massachusetts, and receiving his signature if he concurs in its object. It is stated that thousands of such signatures have been already acquired, and that when the Legislature meets there will be no doubt as to the voice of the Massachusetts people on this score.—*National Intelligencer.*

Vermont Disposed to Put Herself Right.—The Boston Journal (Republican) learns from Vermont that there is a strong feeling in favor of a repeal of the Personal Liberty law of that State, and adds: The Commissioners to whom the matter was referred at the recent session will, it is said, advise a repeal, and Governor Fairbanks favors their action.

A new Confederacy.—It is ascertained, from sources entitled to credit, that a project exists for the Secession of the Florida Keys, and the capture of the forts at Key West and the Tortugas. The leading spirit of the movement is said to be a government official, and the object is stated to be a *carte blanche* for pursuing the business of wrecking—*Washington Letter to N. Y. World.*

Somebody "Sold" at Last.—George Law has at last succeeded in working off his worthless old muskets on a soft customer. The State of Alabama (says the Savannah Republican) is the victim of the "sell," and it seems Georgia only escaped the humbug by the skin of her teeth. We take the following with regard to the purchase from the Montgomery Mail:

"It is only fair to state, in reference to the objectionable purchase of George Law's muskets, that the Governor learns from the agent of the State, Col. J. R. Powell, that there was strong competition for these guns; and that the price was thus *run up* on Alabama. It is understood that Col. Cooper, of Georgia, offered $15 apiece, for the lot, after they were purchased. If our Georgia friends continue in the same mind, we trust the Governor will let them have them, *at cost.* Indeed, we believe, he has authorized the sale of the guns as soon as possible."

COTTON STATISTICS.

We find in a New York contemporary some extracts from the proceedings of the "British Cotton Supply Association," as contained in its third Annual Report. This society has for its object the multiplication of the sources from which Great Britain may derive this important staple of her manufacturing industry. The sources of her supply, at different periods, have been as follows:

	1850, lbs.	1857, lbs.
United States	403,153,112	654,758,048
Brazil	30,299,982	29,910,832
Egyptian	18,931,414	24,842,144
West Indies	228,913	1,443,568
East Indies	118,872,742	250,338,144
All other places	2,090,698	7,986,160
Total	669,576,861	969,318,896

Thus showing that though her increased consumption is very large, she has obtained nearly one-third of the whole amount consumed from other places than the United States.

The prospect of her future supply is stated by the report to be still more encouraging, as there is not an inhabited cotton country in the world to which their attention has not been directed.

Through the influence of the British Consuls the cultivation of cotton in Turkey has been commenced under great promise. The Home Minister in Greece has introduced it into many departments, and in the island of Cyprus an estate of eighty thousand acres has been devoted to it. Cotton seed has been distributed among the farmers of the fertile valley of the Meander, in Asia Minor, with full instructions for planting and gathering the crop. Of Egypt the committee report "that they expect to increase the growth from one hundred thousand bales to the large figure of one million." In Tunis the Bey is using exertions with his subjects to cultivate the "great staple." In Western Africa, at Sierra Leone and Sherbro, cotton-gins have been introduced, and a profitable trade in the native cotton commenced. In Liberia and along the Gold Coast every exertion is being made with the prospect of success. At Accra and Cape Coast Castle are agricultural societies which make cotton culture their specialty. A great quantity of cotton is raised in the adjacent countries. The Accra Agricultural Society have engaged with a Lincolnshire firm to purchase this cotton, which they buy in the seed at less than a cent a pound. This cotton, cleaned, is worth in Liverpool fourteen cents a pound.

From the interior an agent of the Association reports that a large trade export will soon be realized, and he found 70,000 people busy in its growing, spinning, and weaving. The prospect is, that, in the numerous towns which stud the coast, cotton marts will soon be established, and furnish a large quantity.

At Elmina, Benin, Old Calaba, and the Cameroone, a beginning has been made by distribution of seed and cotton gins. At Lagos a hopeful trade has been opened. Along the line of the river Niger it is proposed to establish trading stations. It is reported that immense quantities which can be bought for six cents clean, on the Niger, is worth sixteen cents in Liverpool.

In South Africa, the Government of Natal is stimulating the cotton culture. Numerous farmers there are planting it, and as an illustration of their success, one of them reports "that he has on hand 100,000 lbs."

In Eastern Africa, in the rich valley of the Shire, an European colony is being established for raising cotton.

From the Feejee Islands the Committee have received the most wonderful specimens of cotton growing *wild* there, and *reproducing* for from ten to *fifteen years.* The samples are so valuable as to range from thirteen to twenty-four cents per pound; they say "that from no other part of the world has such a collection of graduated qualities been received." It is calculated that from half the area of these islands might be raised four million bales per annum.

Australia has entered into the cultivation, and will soon export freely. Samples of the best quality have been received. But the committee say that it is from India they are receiving the most flattering reports; and this year it is estimated that her exports will reach a million bales. In British Guiana the cultivation has also been undertaken with the most encouraging prospects.

In Jamaica the "British Cotton Company" report considerable progress.

In Havana, Cuba, great efforts are being made, and a new company has been established, called the "Anglo-Spanish Cotton Company," with a capital of $4,000,000, for raising cotton.

It has been well suggested by a learned writer in our own columns that any serious interruption of the cotton culture in our country for a single year would give such an impetus to the production in other regions as in all likelihood to deprive us forever of the monopoly we now enjoy in this great staple.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Peruvian Cotton.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

Considerable interest has been manifested in this city within a few days in regard to an invoice of Peruvian cotton received via Panama. We understand that it is part of a shipment of 1,500 bales, most of which was consigned to Europe. The quality is very beautiful, and the samples shown would sell readily at 15 cents, even in the present state of the market. The plant from which it is taken is said to be a perennial shrub in Peru, indigenous to the soil, the growth of which already extends over a considerable tract of country, and needing only a little labor in the way of cultivation to yield large returns.

Texas.—A very able letter to the people of Texas has lately appeared in the journals of that State over the signature of John L. Haynes, showing, from official documents, the advantages and blessings that annexation to the United States has produced, and calculating the cost of secession. He estimates the cost of re-establishing her old government by a secession from the Union, arriving at the following conclusions:

For the War Department,	$3,000,000
For the Navy,	1,000,000
For the Post Office,	750,000
For the Civil List,	1,000,000
For miscellaneous,	250,000
Total,	$6,000,000

The report of the Comptroller shows the taxable property of the State for the year 1859 to be $224,353,266. To raise a revenue of six millions on this amount would require a tax of 2¾ per cent. The present rate of taxation is one-eighth of one per cent. In other words our present taxes would be increased to twenty-two times the present rate. The tax-payers can figure it up; multiply your present tax by twenty-two, and you will know what you have to pay under the new order of things proposed. This is based upon the supposition that there will be no decrease in the value of property, but we all know the existing excitement caused by the action of the secessionists has depreciated all kinds of property, and if disunion is accomplished, the depreciation will be much greater than it now is. Of course under such circumstances the rate per cent. of taxes would be much increased.

The facts brought out by this letter in regard to the State of Texas as a separate Government, may suggest some reflection as it regards the cost of maintaining other States in a condition of separate independent existence.

Baltimore American.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE U. STATES.

The following table shows the population of the thirty-four of the principal cities in the United States by the census of 1860; also, the population in 1850 and the actual increase from 1850 to 1860. The figures for the census of 1860 are taken from various sources, and may be changed by the official reports, though it is probable that they are generally correct:

	1850.	1860.	Actual Increase.
New York,	515,647	814,277	298,630
Philadelphia,	408,762	568,034	159,272
Brooklyn,	96,838	273,429	176,591
Baltimore,	169,054	214,000	44,946
Boston,	136,881	177,902	41,021
New Orleans,	116,375	170,746	54,371
St. Louis,	77,860	162,179	84,319
Cincinnati,	116,435	160,000	43,565
Chicago,	29,963	109,420	79,457
Buffalo,	42,261	84,000	41,739
Louisville,	43,194	75,190	31,996
Newark, N. J.	38,894	72,000	33,106
San Francisco,	34,876	56,000	21,124
Washington,	40,001	61,400	21,399
Providence,	41,513	50,000	8,487
Rochester,	36,403	48,000	11,597
Detroit,	21,019	46,500	25,481
Milwaukee,	20,061	45,800	25,739
Cleveland,	17,034	43,550	26,516
Charleston, S. C.,	42,985	40,194	2,791
Troy,	28,785	30,000	1,215
New Haven,	20,345	29,277	8,932
Richmond,	27,570	37,910	10,340
Lowell,	33,383	37,000	3,617
Jersey City,	6,856	29,226	22,370
Cambridge,	15,215	26,060	10,845
Roxbury,	18,364	25,137	6,773
Charlestown, Mass.	17,216	25,129	7,913
Worcester,	17,049	24,960	7,911
Nashville, Tenn.,	10,165	23,715	13,550
Reading, Pa.,	15,743	23,171	7,428
Salem,	20,264	22,480	2,216
New Bedford,	16,442	22,300	5,858
Dayton, Ohio,	10,977	20,181	9,204

The following table shows the rank of these several cities named in the preceding table. The first column shows the rank according to the census of 1850 and the second column the rank in 1860:

	RANK OF CITIES.	
	1850.	1860.
New York,	1	1 Milwaukee,
Philadelphia,	2	2 Cleveland,
Brooklyn,	7	3 Charleston, S. C.
Baltimore,	3	4 Troy,
Boston,	4	5 New Haven,
New Orleans,	5	6 Richmond,
St. Louis,	8	7 Lowell,
Cincinnati,	6	8 Jersey City,
Chicago,	18	9 Cambridge, Mass.
Buffalo,	11	10 Roxbury,
Louisville,	9	11 Charlestown, "
Newark,	14	12 Worcester, "
San Francisco,	16	13 Nashville, Tenn.
Washington,	13	14 Reading, Pa.
Providence,	12	15 Salem,
Rochester,	15	16 New Bedford,
Detroit,	21	17 Dayton, O.

It should be remarked that the wonderful increase of Brooklyn and Jersey City properly belongs to New York, while that of Charlestown, Cambridge, and Roxbury properly belongs to Boston.

Since the above was in type we have received the results of the census in Hartford. The present population is 29,168; in 1850 it was 17,013, a gain 11,202.—*Providence Journal.*

From Europe.—The Canada has arrived at Liverpool, with dates to the 15th inst.

A treaty between the Chinese and Allied armies of the French and English, was ratified on the 5th of November. The Allies have occupated Pekin. The latest mail advices from China say that the chief share of the spoils taken in Pekin will fall to the French. In sacking the Emperor's summer palace, the treasure taken would be equally divided between the French and English. Some privates had sold their shares for 30,000 francs.

Commercial.—The estimated sales of cotton on Saturday were 15,000 bales, the market closing firm. Flour buoyant. Wheat steady. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32 @ 32½.

Heavy Failure.—The N. Y. Day Book says: The late failure of Edward Lambert & Co. in dry goods, is one of the worst recorded in years. The debts of the concern are said to foot up over $900,000, while the entire amount of assets is less than $500,000, and they make out over $600,000 confidential paper, which all their assets will not begin, in times like the present, to pay, giving the rest of their creditors not a dime.

Death of a former Member of Congress.—The Hon. Henry M. Fuller, an ex-member of Congress from the Honesdale District, died on Wednesday, in Philadelphia, of typhus fever.

The Pittsburg Arms.—The ordnance was not sent from the Arsenal, but the public mind is agitated, and there are strong hopes that the acquisition will be rescinded.

A Speck of War.—The Richmond Enquirer of Christmas Day, has another war leader. It charges Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, with treason for not convening the legislature, and calls on Virginia and Maryland to adopt immediate measures to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. It says that resistance should be quickly determined on; and asks: Can there not be found in bold and brave enough to unite with Virginia in seizing the capital and the federal defences within the two States?

Decidedly the best thing of the season, is the publication of Congressional proceedings by the Charleston Mercury, under the head of "Forney's News." It argues well of the leading spirits that spunky little kingdom that they remember their "little joke" in such an emergency. We will soon see announced in the Mercury, (the Courier Journal,) the departure of Lord Hammond, to the Court of St. James, of Sir Lawrence Keitt for St. Petersburg, and of Prince Rhett, for the Tuilleries.

White Potash, just received by
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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1860.

ANOTHER YEAR.—This number of the Observer completes the Thirty-Fifth Year of its Senior Editor's connection with it. If he could feel otherwise than sad at the present condition of the country, he might be pardoned for indulging in a grateful pride at the continued prosperity of the Observer. But this is too insignificant a matter, compared with the overwhelming National calamity, to justify more than an incidental allusion. May a merciful Providence overrule the madness of the people, and restore our country, during the coming year, to its former united, prosperous and happy state!

ABANDONMENT OF FORT MOULTRIE.—The removal of Maj Anderson and the U. S. troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, (as will be seen under the news head,) has produced a good deal of very unnecessary excitement. It was simply a judicious step of the Major, probably ordered by his superiors, calculated to prevent a collision, and not to produce one, which need not occur unless South Carolina is bent upon having it; and of this we are sorry to say there are many signs, her hope being thereby to drag the other Southern States into her own position of disunion.

Fort Moultrie was comparatively weak, and might be assailed from any part of the island on which it is located, or from Fort Sumter, which is vastly stronger, and commands it, in military phrase. It therefore seemed to invite assault, from either of these quarters. But Major Anderson has now taken his position in this stronger fort, which can only be assailed from sea. South Carolina has no ships of war, and therefore cannot attempt this. She has, it is true, taken possession of Fort Moultrie, and might fire upon Fort Sumter from that; but Fort Sumter would soon demolish it. It would be the veriest folly for any force in Fort Moultrie, however numerous, to make an attempt upon Fort Sumter.

The "secession papers" have accompanied the news with a remark that "the war is begun." How begun? Nonsense. The object is to bring on war, which is *not* begun, and need not be begun, unless South Carolina chooses.

P. S.—Latest advices show that Gen. Scott knew nothing of Maj. Anderson's movement, but regards it as a judicious one, provided his instructions authorized it. As the President denies, and as the S. C. Commissioners are urging the President to send him back to Fort Moultrie, we shall not be surprised if that weak and vacillating functionary should either thus order or have him arrested. Either would add to the inflamed condition of the public mind.

If it be true, as the Charleston papers assert, that the President had pledged himself that no change should be made in the forts in Charleston harbor, Maj. Anderson should have been informed of that agreement. It is evident that he has acted in utter ignorance of such an agreement. And it was clearly his duty to make the most effective provision against a useless sacrifice of the lives of his men. That we believe is an officer's first duty, far overriding any consideration of mere property. Maj Anderson had reliable information that he was to be attacked, and "no quarter given." South Carolina had a steamer with a rifle company on board watching his movements, to prevent his going to Fort Sumter. All this is irreconcileable with any such agreement. The citizens appear to have shut their eyes when he did move.

The event created great excitement all over the country, but that excitement has subsided, even in Charleston, upon more full information than was first telegraphed—such as, "War is begun!" &c. The only thing at all like an act of war is the taking of military possession by South Carolina of Forts Moultrie and Pinckney, a proceeding which must check the negotiations for their peaceable surrender to the State—supposing that such negotiations could have been entered upon by the Commissioners sent to Washington for that purpose.

STATE OF FEELING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We have repeatedly heard that there is far from being that unanimity in favor of the rash proceedings of the dominant party, that appears upon the surface. Many remarkable verbal statements in disproof of such unanimity have come to our knowledge, but not in such a way as to justify a special detail of them. From what we have heard we conclude that there is a sort of "reign of terror," on a small scale, and that dissentients *dare not* openly oppose the movements of the leaders. As in all such cases, it will not be long probably before the evils which will beset themselves and their country will force them to wish that they had brensted the storm at its beginning.

We think we see some signs of dissension among even the leaders themselves in the Legislature. For instance, as reported in the Mercury,) when it was proposed to adjourn the Legislature from the 22d inst. till some day in January, Mr. Rhett and others of the ultras objected, and the following passage occurred:—

Mr. Mullins stated that the Committee of Ways and Means were waiting for circumstances by which they were to be guided, in regard to the Military Appropriation bill. In January it would be competent to decide, but not now. He was opposed to remaining here for nothing. [The Courier's report shows that Mr. Mullins intimated that it was useless to make an appropriation now, when no money can be raised, nor until they ascertained whether they were to have peace or war.]

Mr. Rhett inquired of Mr. Mullins what would be the state of affairs, if the circumstances requiring military appropriation were to occur to-morrow, none made, and the Legislature adjourned? There should be no adjournment until it was made. There is other work to do, and that without delay. We have no Court of Admiralty, no navigation laws, no regulations of commerce. We have no tariff, no laws in reference to citizenship. There are, too, other subjects requiring immediate attention. The desire to adjourn looked to him very much like a want of earnestness.

Mr Mullins said that there was no money in the treasury to make a military appropriation with, and he was not inclined to impose direct taxes, or to wait here until the tax collectors should collect them. The Committee could not agree upon a plan When circumstances altered, money could be raised. The Convention had assumed all legislation, and he thought it would take care of the State for the time.

Mr. Rhett saw no reason to believe that the Convention had usurped the province of the Legislature. * * * The remarks about the Military Appropriation bill and the committee, was an argument against that body and against the cause.

Mr. Mullins's views prevailed, 53 to 38, and the Legislature adjourned till the 3d January.

Those about here who know Mr. Mullins will be surprised at an imputation against him of "a want of earnestness" in the secession cause. And his remark about the "assumption" of power by the Convention is significant.

In the proceedings of the same day we find the following:—

Resolved, That hereafter, the Acts of this General Assembly shall be attested in the year of the Independence and Sovereignty of South Carolina.

Mr. Buist offered the following resolution of inquiry:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed, who shall inquire and report what would be the cost of finishing and completing the building in the city of Charleston known as the New Custom House, and which was commenced by the Government at Washington, lately known as the United States of America.

EXCHANGE.—Checks on New York are in demand here at 6 per cent. premium, to pay debts there; but even at that rate the demand cannot be supplied. A bank Cashier has *paid* that premium for coupons payable in New York.

At Richmond, Va., exchange on New York 5½. North Carolina bank notes 2½ to 3 discount.

BANK DIVIDEND.—4 per cent. by Bank of Clarendon. See advertisement.

THE POWER AND DUTY OF THE BORDER STATES.—We have received and read with great interest an able pamphlet of 46 pages, on this subject, from the pen of the Hon. John P. Kennedy of Maryland. It has been laid before the members of Congress, and has doubtless contributed much towards the movement at Washington of the Representatives of the Border States, out of which more of hope arises than from any other existing element.

He maintains that "Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and Maryland cannot, with any respect for their own dignity, with any regard for their own welfare, or with any security for their own peace, suffer themselves to be dragged into the track of revolution and civil war, of wild experiment and visionary project, into which South Carolina is endeavoring to force them." The Border States are the conservative power of the Union. They are the sufferers in fugitive slaves; yet are utterly opposed to disunion for that or any other existing cause. Their greatest desire is to restore peace and concord. He proposes that they unite in an earnest appeal to the seceding States to await the result of measures proposed for the re-establishment of harmony. If they refuse this, the Border States should not join their Southern Confederacy. He suggests that the Border States demand from the free States a satisfactory settlement of the existing difficulties, and stipulations against future aggression, such as, the re-establishment of the Missouri line extended to the Pacific; adjustment of the fugitive law, with a modification of some of its objectionable provisions; repeal of all personal liberty laws; payment for fugitives when not delivered up; new States to have slavery or not as they may please; a discouragement of offensive slavery discussions in the free States; and laws against John Brown raids.

If such stipulations can be obtained, then the Border States and concurring Southern States to remain in the Union. If not, then a separate (or central) Confederacy of such Border and other Southern and free States as may accede,—say probably, the States above named and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and perhaps all the Western States.

Such appeals of the Border States would come with great force to both the extreme sections, probably inducing the South to pause and the North to admit those reasonable demands.

He next shows the incompatibility of feeling and interest between the fifteen Southern States themselves, which would soon break up a Southern Confederacy if even all of them were to enter into one. Such questions as re-opening the slave trade, direct taxation, annexation and conquest, and the navigation of the Mississippi, would produce new breaches; and still more the tendency of emigration to the increase of free labor in portions of the Border States.

He says that the North will listen to the Border States, with a temper of conciliation which it would be hopeless to expect towards the more excited and exacting portions of the South. They are aroused to a sense of their bitter injuries and the present danger; are ready and willing to make every proper concession, and to drop, henceforth and forever, this offensive and detestable agitation.

Such is a brief outline of this very able and timely pamphlet. We wish it may answer the patriotic purpose which produced it.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses were again in session on Thursday and adjourned over to Monday.

In the Senate the day was spent nominally in considering a bill for governing the Territory of Arizona, but really in discussing the sectional issue. In the course of the debate Mr. Benjamin stated that he would not speak at length, as issues of a practical nature would be brought before the Senate. The State of South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union, and on Monday the fact would be officially announced, and the question would wait decision, whether the independence of that State should be recognized or war declared upon her.

In the House, Mr. Stevens of Oregon made a speech contradicting a statement that the Breckinridge general committee had shared in the stealings from the Interior Department by Bailey, &c.

THE BORDER STATE MEETING.—A large meeting of Senators and Representatives from the 14 free and slave States on each side the border was held at Washington on Friday evening, Mr. Crittenden presiding. Many propositions were submitted and referred to a committee of one from each State, to report at a future meeting.

THE MISSING BONDS.—An injunction has been granted against the Bank of the Republic, New York, requiring it to deliver up any of these bonds in its possession. But the President of the Bank has published a card stating that the Bank has not, and never had, any such bonds, that Russell, Majors & Waddell do not owe the bank a dollar, nor does any member of that firm, nor does the bank hold any acceptance of J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

The impeachment of Floyd is freely talked of in Washington.

There was so much feeling in Washington about the requirement of only $3000 bail from the Clerk, Bailey, and $500,000 for his accomplice, Russell, that Bailey's securities surrendered him and he also went to jail.

The Washington Star thus describes the clerk in the Department of the Interior who abstracted the bonds—(abstracted is the polite phrase):—

"Gordon Bailey, the law Clerk of the Interior Department, is a native of South Carolina, appointed to office from Alabama, a young married man of about thirty years of age, admitted to be a person of remarkably fine abilities and attainments. He was appointed to office on perhaps the strongest testimonials as to his alleged high character that were ever offered in behalf of any other applicant for a government clerkship, though since his appointment he has been known to the men about town as a fast liver, and a regular frequenter of the faro banks.

One theory of the abstraction is, that Bailey and his confederate desired to make a large sum by speculation in the stolen bonds (the first of which were taken as early as five months ago) by selling them at the comparatively high prices at which they sold some time since, and buying them back and replacing them in the safe when the sectional troubles they knew were about to arise should depress their prices, as at present; and that his confederate having failed to return any of them so far, B. became alarmed and made his voluntary confession to the secretary."

GOVERNMENT CREDIT AT A LOW EBB.—Congress having authorized the issue of $5,000,000 of Treasury notes which were not to be sold at less than par, but to bear the lowest rate of interest at which persons would take them, the Treasury Department advertised for bids for them. Only about half the amount was bid for, and that at an average of 20 per cent. interest! Bids ranged from 7 to 36 per cent.

NEW YORK CREDIT.—The bids for a seven per cent. loan of $1,200,000, invited by the State of New York, were opened at Albany on Wednesday last, when it was found that the bids amounted to five millions of dollars, at a rate ranging from par to 2½ per cent. premium.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.—An intelligent friend recently located in Washington, Ark., writes from that place under date of Dec. 10, that the people of Arkansas were but little troubled with the exciting political news of the day, "until the cry of secession was raised by certain of their politicians, who called upon all true Southern men to enroll themselves as 'Minute Men of Arkansas.' Few joined, however; and most of those were South Carolinians. Last night there was a meeting of the conservative men of this county, which was addressed by the acknowledged orator of this State, John R. Fellows. He held that secession was unconstitutional, impolitic and of no advantage. The thinking portion of this county are entirely opposed to secession, and will take disunion as a 'dernier resort.'"

SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, &c.—See various advertisements.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

We have received (by courtesy of Mr. Cantwell, Clerk of the House,) several documents ordered to be printed by the Legislature, which we propose to notice briefly, as we may find time and room, for the information of our readers:—

COUNTY REVENUE.—Bill to amend sec. 1, ch. 28, Rev. Code; introduced by Mr. Bledsoe. Makes it as follows: "The justices of the several county courts, a majority being present, at their first court which shall happen after the first day of January in every year, shall, for county purposes, lay a tax on all such persons and property as are taxed by the General Assembly for State purposes." The existing section authorizes tax only upon real estate and polls.

FREE NEGROES.—Bill to bind them out; Mr. Street of Craven. County Courts to bind all between 5 and 21 years of age to service until 45 years of age; vests in master, mistress, or next of kin all rights, duties &c. of slave owners; but no apprentice to be sold under execution for debt; not more than two to be bound to any one person; children of female apprentices to be apprentices until 45; none to be bound to slave owners, nor to other than fixed residents of the county of good moral character; County Courts to provide for support of apprentices unable to support themselves at expiration of apprenticeship, by taxing parties adopting this apprentice system.

Bill to permit them to become slaves; Mr. Humphrey of Onslow. All more than 14 years of age may choose a master; to that end must sign a petition to the County Court, in presence of at least two subscribing witnesses; petition to be posted at court-house door for 4 weeks, and petitioner, proposed master, and witnesses, to appear at next term and be separately examined by the court in presence of County Solicitor; the court satisfied that there is no fraud or collusion, that the proposed master is of good repute, and that there is no good reason for refusing the petition, may grant it, and from entry of its decree the petitioner shall become a slave, exempt only from forced sales for master's debts prior to enslavement. Children under 14 to be enslaved with the mother if she so desires; or in case of orphanage, at request of their next friend. County Solicitor to have $10 for each examination; all costs to be paid by master; no proceedings to be had under any law prohibiting free negroes from remaining in or coming to this State against a petitioner during pendency of petition.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Bill to divide the State into eight circuits; Mr. Love of Haywood. Forms the 8th circuit from the 6th and 7th, taking from them Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Polk, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey. Provides for a tax of $1 on each suit and *ex parte* proceeding in addition to present tax, and $1 on all prosecutions, to be paid into public fund.

Bill to increase Judges' salaries; Mr. Burton of Cleveland. Requires, in addition to present salary, that each County pay the Judge who may hold its Court $30; counties may tax writs and bills of indictment not less than $1 nor more than $3 each, to be paid by the party cast in the suit, for raising the amount.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.—Bill to authorize their appointment in every county; introduced by Mr. Wooten of Lenoir. County Courts may appoint one for any Tax District whose business may require it; to hold office one year; to set apart a certain day for trial of such causes (cognizable by a single magistrate) as may be returned before him; the court, 12 Justices present, to regulate his fees, not exceeding 10 cents for each warrant, subpœna, execution, appeal, or certified affidavit; 25 cts. for each judgment or State warrant; for executing a commission to take depositions $2, and $1 for each witness more than are examined by virtue of said commission; for other services such sums as may be just and right.

BANK OF THOMASVILLE.—Bill for its incorporation; Mr. Thomas of Davidson. Capital $300,000; shares $50; one-fifth of each subscription to be paid in specie at the time; the remainder in instalments during 10 months; to be organized when $50,000 are subscribed and $25,000 paid in; no issues less than $5, and none of larger denomination except $10 or its multiple; stockholders liable for double their stock; tax 15 cts. per share, which may be increased to 50 cts.

RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.—Stay law; Mr. Carson of Alexander. Execution on judgments in any Court of Record (sufficient security given) to be stayed 9 months for sums of $100 and upwards and less than $200; 18 months for sums more than $200.

UNION FEELING IN THE UP COUNTRY.—In the Hillsborough Plaindealer we find the proceedings of meetings at Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, Graham and Haw Fields, at all of which decided Constitutional Union resolutions were adopted. Similar resolutions were adopted by a meeting in Person.

The character of those who participated in the Hillsborough meeting, and of the well considered resolutions adopted by it, justifies a departure from our rule by the publication of the material parts of the proceedings, which will be found in another part of this paper.

YADKIN COUNTY.—A friend writes us on the 25th inst:

"As yet there are no disunionists in Yadkin. Some few boys speak a little that way, but the bone and sinew of all parties, all the really substantial, are for the entire Union."

PASQUOTANK.—A gentleman writes us from Elizabeth City on the 26th inst:—

"The Union sentiment is strongly predominant in this section. At a large meeting, irrespective of party, held here, strong Union resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority."

WILKES.—A public meeting on the 22d inst. adopted strong Constitutional Union resolutions. The proceedings have come to hand and will be published in our next.

RANDOLPH.—We have also at hand the highly conservative proceedings of a meeting of 800 to 1000 voters of Randolph county, which will also appear in our next.

FOR OUR RIGHTS IN THE UNION.—A leading Democrat in a neighboring county writes us:—

"Our poor country is in a sad state, brought on by a few fanatics at the North and disunionists at the South. Is it possible that we are to lose this great Union and Constitution for their unwise acts? God grant it may be saved in spite of them. We must have our rights in the Union, for we can get no right out of the Union."

THE LARKINS AFFAIR.—In our last we briefly noticed the Wilmington Journal's account of the finale of the examination and discharge of Solon Larkins and others on a charge of criminal correspondence with Northern abolitionists. Since that publication the Herald has come to hand with a different view of the affair, as follows:—

"The young man, Solon Larkins, who was arrested and made the confession, ought not to be allowed to escape with any such notice as is given to him in the Journal of yesterday. He is the son of a very highly respectable and worthy gentleman of this county, it is true, and for that very reason he ought to be made to feel the consequences of his conduct. He is not a "mere boy" as is stated by the Journal, and it is, at this time particularly, highly improper and unjust to give to his conduct any such gentle name as a "boyish freak." He is too intelligent and too old for any such milk-and-water notice. He has caused very great excitement in this community, and more still in other parts of the State, where the Rough Notes' article and rumor has extended. We think it very unfortunate that his conduct was not "cognizable under the Statute."

The Herald says besides that the Governor ought to "give the devil his due" by publishing the fact, which is now rumored, that Anthon and Greeley exposed the apparently diabolical plot to Gov. Ellis, with the assurance that the Republican party condemned such attempts, and would expose them. The Herald sees in this a good sign. It is certainly conduct worthy of honorable mention.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—LATEST.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by State troops under the instructions of the Governor, to hold peaceable possession of these forts, and for the purpose of protecting the Government property. The two forts were held by about twelve men who peaceably surrendered them. There was no collision and none was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison them. The excitement is subsiding.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. Rhett spoke on the address to the people of the Southern States, also Ordinance forming a Southern Confederacy. He said that the object was to effect a speedy organization for the protection of their rights permanently. Propositions were made that double the number of representatives be sent to a general convention as are representatives to Congress, to adopt articles of confederation for a Provisional Government.

Mr. Memminger, in secret session yesterday, from the committee in regard to citizenship, reported that every person in South Carolina at the time of secession, whether born residents or naturalized, should continue until death citizens, unless foreign residence established intention of expatriation; also all whites born within the State or outside, where the father is a citizen; also persons from any of the U. S. who within twelve months after secession shall come to reside with intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, citizens of other States coming a year after secession, who shall actually reside seven months with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, free white men entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., state that four-fifths of the Convention delegates elected at the recent election, will go for immediate secession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The S. C. commissioners have received no encouragement as to being received in an official capacity. Their case will be submitted to Congress by the President. They do not apprehend an immediate termination to their business, as they have hired private quarters with the privilege of retaining them to the 4th of March.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The S. C. commissioners, in view of alleged stipulation on the part of the President, that the garrisons in Charleston harbor should not be augmented, nor the military status of the troops changed, requested information to-day of the President, if Maj. Anderson acted by authority, or in consequence of any orders, in abandoning Fort Moultrie. The President responded in the negative, and added that Maj. Anderson acted contrary to the well known wishes of the Government. The commissioners then requested the President to remand that officer to Fort Moultrie, but after a six hours Cabinet session no definite course was determined on. It is understood that the commissioners will resign and return home if Anderson is not remanded.

The Senate Select Committee of Thirteen broke up to-day without any concert of action, and will request to be discharged next week. The House Committee of Thirty-three will make a similar request.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Nothing from Charleston. It is believed that the telegraph is in the hands of the Governor of S. C.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Gov. Magoffin has called an extra session of the Kentucky legislature for the 17th of January, to consider the distracted condition of the country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The project for the establishment of a Central Confederacy of all the Border States, in case of a dissolution of the Union, continues to meet with much favor. The announcement that Gov Letcher will recommend the project to the Legislature of Virginia gives new strength to the movement, whilst it shows the extremists of the South that the Border States are not to be "dragged" into revolution by Messrs. Yancey & Co.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

We see a number of articles in papers of the middle States in favor of a Central Confederacy; and some advocating a General Convention of all the States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The South Carolina commissioners have had no official interview with the President, he having resolved to refer them to Congress in a special message on Monday.

It is the evident determination of the administration to procrastinate this business until excitement cools and the matter can be considered dispassionately.

Col. Anderson sent a dispatch to Gov. Floyd, stating that he understood, from sources deemed eminently reliable, that the forts would be attacked, and no opportunity afforded the garrison to surrender to the constituted authorities; therefore, he deemed it a duty to himself and to the men under his command, to remove to fort where he could act on the defensive successfully.

The Star of this evening says: "Circumstances have come to our knowledge within the last twenty-four hours which lead us to hope that Mr. Seward will, ere the close of the current week, counsel a settlement upon the basis proposed by Mr. Crittenden." One word that way from him would instantly settle the controversy.

Cor. N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Upon a canvass, it appears that a majority of the Republicans, or nearly all are willing to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and unless this is accepted they will charge upon the South a determination not to compromise.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has solicited from the Secretary of War, and obtained a year's leave of absence for Col. Hardee, late Commandant at West Point, to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the state of Georgia.

Gen. Scott says that Anderson had only 53 available men, and Fort Moultrie could have been taken in 24 hours, with but slight loss, by 500 men; and that while Fort Sumter has no fighting men except Anderson's forces, he can not now be dislodged by any force that can be mustered. While Gen. Scott would not, of course, express a positive opinion as to Anderson's move, it is evident that he regarded it as a shrewd military manœuvre, provided Anderson's orders from the President support him in it.—*Wash. Let. to N. Y. Times.*

Address to the Border Southern States.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, says the Washington Star, has drawn up an address to the border slaveholding States, calling a convention in Baltimore, in February, for the consideration of their duty to themselves, and how to preserve the confederacy. It is said to have been signed already by all of the Senators from those States, and will be signed by all their Representatives. This call leaves it to the authorities of the said States how to appoint their representatives to the proposed convention.

The same paper states that if the House committee of thirty-three break up, all its members except the Republicans and Messrs. Davis, of Md., and Etheridge, of Tennessee, will publish an address going to the country upon the Crittenden plan which now bids fair to be accepted by the Baltimore Convention of border slaveholding States as the terms upon which they will continue in the Union with the New England and other ultra Abolition States, after the cotton States may have withdrawn from it. Their terms will, of course, include a stipulation that the North shall make no war on the seceding extreme South.

Fugitive delivered in Ohio.—A Kentucky fugitive slave was arrested in Cincinnati, Tuesday, and legally surrendered to his master's agent.

Arkansas Senator.—Dr. Mitchell has been chosen as U. S. Senator from Arkansas, in place of Robert W. Johnson, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March. Dr. M. has the reputation of being of the most ultra-secession school.

Mississippi's Bonds.—The New Orleans Delta says a letter writer who holds some of the repudiated bonds of Mississippi writes to a correspondent in that State, and urges him to go for the separate independence of that State. He says in the Union the foreign bond-holders have no means of enforcing payment from Mississippi by those arguments which one independent State presents sometimes with great effect to another. In the Union they cannot get at her, *but the moment she declares her independence this matter is placed in a very different position, and sale may be made to do justice to her creditors.*

Death of T. J. Holton.—T. J. Holton, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Charlotte Whig, died at his residence in that town on the 27th instant. Mr. Holton must have been somewhat over fifty years of age. The cause of his death was illness occasioned by severe injuries sustained some time since on being thrown from his buggy. Mr. Holton was a good citizen, an industrious and steady man, kind to his family, correct in his department, and honest in all his dealings. He leaves a wife and family to mourn their loss.—*Wil. Jour.*

MARRIED,

In Cumberland County, on the 12th of Dec., by Elder James McDaniel, Mr. THOMAS GILMORE, to Miss COLUMBIA M. BREECE.

On the 24th inst., at 8 A. M., by the Rev. A. McMillan, Mr. JOHN GREEN of Columbia, S. C., to Miss ANN B. McLEAN, of Scotch Grove, Richmond County.

DIED,

In this county, on the 25th instant, Mr. GILBERT SHAW, in the 92d year of his age.

In Elizabeth, New Jersey, of diptheria, on Monday evening, Dec. 24th, CHARLES JOSEPH; and on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25th, JAMES ROCKWELL, children of Rev. James H. and Mrs. Kate McNeill. Charlie was four years old; Jimmie eight. Only seven hours intervened between the departure of the two children to the arms of Jesus. A few hours before they died, they were placed together and clasped each other in a long and tender embrace. Charlie was too young to realize fully his situation, but Jimmie expressed a hope of pardon and salvation through the Saviour's blood. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death, they were not divided." "Come to me," said Jesus,—"what I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." May the Divine Comforter give peace to the bereaved parents. G. McN.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 31

BACON,	13 a 15	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	23 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, P. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	9½ a 10	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	7½ a 8	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
Family	7 50 a 0 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 25 a 0 00	Northern do.	55 a 0 65
Fine	7 00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 70
Scratched	6 75 a 0 00	Northern do.	31 a 37½
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	75 a	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 00 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	55 a	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. ¾ 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	1 35 a
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 60 a
Green	5 a 6	Hard	00 a 00
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	27 a 28

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We note an advance since last Report. Receipts light the past week.

Flour—has also advanced. See Table.

Spirits Turpentine—A better feeling than for several weeks past exists in the market.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 29, 1860.

Spirits, straight 31, N. Y. bids 33. Common Rosin 75. Tar 1 55. Cotton, 235 bales at 10½ to 10¾ for low to good middling. Alum salt, from vessel, at 25 cts. per bushel. No other transactions. During the week, last sales of Turpentine, Yellow 1 75, Virgin 1 40, Hard 90. Corn 62½. Rio Coffee 13½ to 13¾. No other report.

At New York, Cotton firm at 11 to 11¼ for middling uplands. Flour advanced; Southern 5 30 to 6 45. Spirits firm at 33 to 35.

Miss NEWBY will resume her School on Monday, 7th Jan'y, 1861.

Dec. 29. 1t

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of Col. C. C. LEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.

Dec'r 29. 83-1aw6t*6t

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE 60th Session of this School will commence on the second Monday in Jan'y 1861.

Tuition, $6, $10 and $15 per session of five months. Board, including washing, fuel, lights, room and furniture, per month $6 50.

For further particulars send to the Principal for a Catalogue.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., Dec'r 24. 82*3t

School at Haywood.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence Jan'y 14, 1861. In addition to the ordinary Academic course, Military tactics will be introduced; and for this purpose the aid of a competent officer has been secured. Every student will be required to comply with the regulations of this department. No extra charge will be made. Rates of tuition and board as last advertised. For further particulars address,

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Dec'r 21. 83*3t

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 10th January, 1861.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. D. NEIL JOHNSON, with an able and experienced corps of assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his Lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding Department, thus giving the School more of the family element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

Catalogues giving particulars as to the course of study, expenses, &c., will be furnished on application to the Principal, Rev. D. Johnson, at Gilopolis, N. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec. 27, 1860. 83*4t

ROCK SPRING ACADEMY.

THE sixth session of this institution will open on the 18th of January, 1861, and continue for twenty weeks. The Academy is situated 10 miles southwest of Hillsboro', and 12 miles west of Chapel Hill, in a very moral and healthy community, and apart from all vices that tend to demoralize and corrupt the youth, and where every necessary requisite for securing an education is extended. Our discipline and instruction claim to be equalled by few and excelled by none. We prepare students for college, or for the ordinary business of life. The terms are as follows:

Classical or Scientific course,	$20
Higher English "	15
Elementary "	10

Board can be had at $87 per session, including all expenses. T. D. Oldham, Jas. F. Miner and others will take boarders. They are living very convenient. For further particulars address

WM. P. OLDHAM, Principal.

Oaks P. O., Orange Co., N. C., Dec. 12 83 tf3J

☞ CORNS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-10m.

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,
DEC. 29, 1860.

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared (out of the profits for last 6 months,) payable to the stockholders on 1st Jan'y 1861.

83-2t] J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

ALL my accounts are made out and ready for settlement. Interest will be charged on all accounts after the 1st of Jan'y 1861. I will sell the balance of my stock at reduced prices for cash, or to those who pay their bills promptly. A. J. WOODWARD.

Dec'r 31. 83-2t

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, Washer and Ironer.

WM. HUSKE.

Dec'r 31. 83-

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me, are requested to come forward and settle with me immediately, as the year is out and I must settle my debts.

R. D. DAVIS.

Dec. 29. 83 3t

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, Isham P. Watters vs. Robert McKenzie, Albert Peacock.

IN EQUITY.—Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Albert Peacock, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Albert Peacock to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for Robeson County, on the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1860.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 83*6w

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

Malcom P. Morrison vs. Yancey B. Howell.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and replevy or plead, or Judgment pro confesso will be had against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of September, A. D. 1860. R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

Dec'r 14. 82*6t

For Hire.

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of John McGuire, nine or ten in number, and among them one blacksmith, will be hired at the Market House on Tuesday next, Jan'y 1. G. DEMING,

Agent for Mrs. McGuire, Guardian.

Dec'r 26. 82-2t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber last April, my Negro Man CHARLES; he is full blooded negro, round features, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left, from 155 to 160, age about 28 years. He has a scar under one of his ears caused by a cut, the scar has protruded out, and very much resembles a wen. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering him to me at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him.

SHOCKLEY L. GIBSON,
for JANE McNAIR.

Springfield, Dec. 26, 1860. 82-tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I sh

MEETING IN QUWHIFFLE DISTRICT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Quwhiffle District, held Dec. 22d, at the house of Mr. John A. McKeithan, for the purpose of approving or disapproving the action of the County Convention; the following proceedings were had: The meeting was organized by calling Peter Monroe to the Chair, and requesting R. McCaskill to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion, the chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions: Hon. L. Bethune, Wm. L. McDiarmid, Murdoch Campbell, John C. Currie, and Neill Graham. The committee having retired for a short time, returned and presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, citizens of Quwhiffle District, feel ourselves called upon to express our sentiments with regard to the resolutions adopted at the County Convention, held at Farmer's Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 4th inst.:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the said resolutions; believing as we do, that they are sound in principle, firm in purpose, and free from *party bias*.

Resolved, That we, being a law-abiding and Union-loving community, do deeply regret the perilous condition in which our country is at present involved.

Resolved, That the Fayetteville papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

All of which being unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned.

PETER MONROE, Pres't.
R. McCASKILL, Sec'y.

MEETING IN ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A large portion of the citizens of upper Robeson, met at Bailey's Cross Roads on Friday the 21st inst. On motion of D. S. Morrison, John Gilchrist, Esq. was called to the chair, and on motion of Dr. A. D. McLean, Dr. Angus Bethune and A. S. Morrison were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman in a very appropriate speech, explained the objects of the meeting, which were to take into consideration the present condition of the country and the expression of our sentiments in relation thereto. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, Daniel S. Morrison, D. C. McNeill, A. H. Currie, Esq., Capt. D. Currie and D. W. McLean, Esq.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Wm. French and Rory McNair, Esq. of Lumberton, and Dr. A. D. McLean addressed the meeting.

The speakers each spoke in glowing terms of the Union. Stating that if the laws are faithfully executed and our rights duly respected, that is all we desire; that there is no necessity as yet for the dissolution of the Union, that we are not yet ready to surrender to a sectional party, the inheritance bequeathed us by our forefathers; that as North Carolinians we should act with our accustomed coolness and deliberation, and that if we must fight the enemy, let us fight them under the Constitution and in the Union.

Letters were read from Tho. A. Norment, Esq. and Col. N. A. McLean, urging us not yet to desert the "old ship of State," although in the midst of breakers, but to stand by her and she yet may be steered into the haven of peace and safety.

The committee through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: A crisis in our federal affairs is upon us, we, a portion of the citizens of Robeson county, deem it right and proper to express our sentiments in relation thereto.

Resolved, 1st. That the election of a President and Vice President according to the forms of the Constitution, is not of itself sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, 2d. In our opinion unless the Northern States will repeal their personal liberty laws and act in good faith toward the Southern States, this Union must be dissolved.

Resolved, 3d. That we believe it to be the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to settle forever these difficulties between the two sections of our country, with an eye to the honor of the South.

Resolved, 4th. That we hereby express our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the sympathy and noble efforts of our friends at the North who have bravely maintained our rights against all hazards, and that if we are compelled to separate from them, in our hearts we will cherish them as brethren, and here record our everlasting gratitude.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer with the request that all the other papers in this Congressional District copy and publish the same.

On motion of Dr. A. D. McLean, it was ordered that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our immediate Representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow.

On motion of Rory McNair, Esq. the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN GILCHRIST, Ch'n.
ANGUS BETHUNE, }
A. S. MORRISON, } Sec's.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

Negroes to Hire.

ON Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at the residence on Carver's Creek, I will hire out for the ensuing year the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of C. Hargrove, dec'd. Terms made known on the day of hiring.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Guardian.
Dec'r 22, 1860. 81*2t

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS!

A. G. THORNTON & CO.

Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Bolting Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Groceries.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON,
B. W. THORNTON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 67*3mpd

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit.

E. LILLY.
Sept. 20, 1860. 55*tf

WANTED,

A SITUATION as Teacher in a Preparatory School, by a Southern Graduate. Good references given if required. For particulars address IRA T. WOODALL, Smithfield, N. C.
Dec'r 7. 77-4t*

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*lypd

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.

The Bill of Complaint of Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, and Isham P. Walters,
Against
Albert Peacock, and Robert McKenzie.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, Albert Peacock, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to make his personal appearance at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint against him filed, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, 1860.

75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.

Jane Baker vs. James Baker.

Petition for Divorce. A Vinculo Matirmonii.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, James Baker, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and answer the Petition filed against him, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. 1860.

75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r. of Green Smith, Dec'd., vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd., and Cuddey Smith, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer newspaper, published in the town of Fayetteville, that the said John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, and Cuddy Smith, be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of Oct., A. D. 1860.

73*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.

A. W. Pool & Co., vs. Timothy Lucas.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Timothy Lucas, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, that the said Timothy Lucas be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in January next, and show cause, if any he has, why the said Lands shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's Debt, Interest and Cost of suit, and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860.

73*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.
July 18, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be seen regularly at his Office on Person Street, two doors East of the Market, during the hours of from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

M. A. BAKER,

COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.
Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 22. 63tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos
Carolinian 6 months.

Joseph W. Barbour,

INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.
Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.
Nov. 9. 90-6m pd

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS school comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

FINE-ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$15
" " College Classes,	20
" " Drawing, (materials included,)	12
" " Painting in Water Colors,	15
" " Oil Painting, (materials included,)	20
" " Wax Work, (materials included,)	10
" " Embroidery, (materials included,)	10
" " Music, (instrument furnished,)	22
" " Board, (washing included,)	50

REMARKS.

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their favors to

MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.

REFERENCE:—Rev. J. McDaniel, Mr. J. M. Beasley, Mr. J. Hollingsworth.
Dec'r 12. 79-6t

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

General Commission Merchants,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited. On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.
Oct. 17, 1860. 63tf

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JNO. S. DANCY, *Late of Tarboro'.* JNO. H. HYMAN, *Late of Scotland Neck.* F. M. HYMAN, *Late of Warrenton.*

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 *Pearl Street,*
NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,

Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

EDWIN H. RANNEY,

General Commission Merchant,
32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consigments.

REFERENCES:
T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Charleston. WALKER, EVANS & Co. Charleston
S. WYATT & Co. " ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq. " HENRY NUTT, Esq. "
B. C. PRESSLEY, Esq. " Rev. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. Y. LEITCH, Esq. " Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California.
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D. " JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. B. CARSON Ed So. Bap. JOHN W. SEXTON, Esq., Phila.
March 9. 99-1Y

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
SHAW, DE GRAW & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 31 & 33 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods.
July 17, 1860. 36tf

The Law of Sales of Personal

Property, by Francis Hilliard, 2d Edition, Enlarged and improved.

Starkie on Evidence, 8th Edition, with Notes by Sharswood.

Wendell's Blackstone; Byles' on Bills, Notes by Sharswood.

Adams' Equity; Broom's Legal Maxims.

Smith on Contracts, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS

New Goods!

THE LARGEST STOCK and best ASSORTMENT of

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

ever offered in this market, at greatly reduced prices

Fruits, Confectionaries, Perfumeries and Extracts, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Candies, Nuts, Wostenholmes' Cutlery, Pistols, Spiced Wines, Bay Rum, Ginger Brandy, Walking Canes, and a great assortment of Fancy Goods.

Country Dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE.
No. 40, Hotel Bulding. Hay St.
Dec. 12. 78tf

Christmas Niceties.

COME and select your nick nacks and Christmas presents from the most extensive assortment ever offered you heretofore.

JAS. R. LEE.
Dec'r 12. 78tf

Fresh Norfolk Oysters.

RECEIVED several times a week, and kept constantly on hand and supplied to customers by the Gallon, Plate or Supper.

Families and others in want of Oysters will please send and be supplied.

JAS. R. LEE,
No. 40, Hotel Building.
Dec'r 12. 78tf

To Hire for 1861.

A LOT of likely NEGROES, belonging to the Mullins estate—men, women and boys. To hire privately before or publicly on the 1st of January 1861, at the Market House.

HENRY MULLINS.
Dec'r 24. 81-3t

CLARENDON BRIDGE.

THE Annual commuted Tolls for crossing the Bridge for 1861, have been fixed.

Applicants can make payment to J. Jessup, at the Bridge, or to me.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
Dec. 18, 1860. 80-3t

JUST RECEIVED IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

5 BBLS. of old Nick Williams' celebrated RYE WHISKEY, at R. MITCHELL'S.
Dec. 20. 80-3w

C. W. ANDREWS

HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Iron-wire Cloth of assorted numbers, PUMPS, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of

TIN-WARE,

of his own manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52-4m

Stoves and Grates.

C. W. ANDREWS has on hand a large and well selected assortment of

PARLOR GRATES,
Coal, Box and Cooking Stoves,

Which he offers for sale on his usual liberal terms.
Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52-4m

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who tried it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not end in death. We speedily remedied sure remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We believe it the best and would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*as

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. }
L. A. POWELL. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 6 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black round coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1. 57-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.
Dec. 7. 77*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at December Term, 1860, administered upon the estate of John McGill, will on the 8th of Jan'y 1861, expose to public sale all the perishable property of the deceased, upon a credit of six months. HORSES, FAT HOGS, COWS. One NEGRO MAN will be hired out for three months. Purchaser to give security before a change of property. Sale at the late residence of the deceased.

All having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DANIEL K. McGILL, Adm'r.
Dec'r 21. 81*-ts

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 30*tf

Statesville Classical School.

C. M. & J. B. ANDREWS, Principals.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION now permanently located at Statesville, Iredell county, N. C., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861.

The PREPARATORY COURSE and CLASSES embrace a period of four years.

Students will be prepared for COLLEGE, or for a thorough course in the classics, for TEACHING or BUSINESS. DAILY exercises in TACTICS and DRILL. Principals at $9 00.

Board can be obtained in the family of one of the Principals at $9 00.

Tuition and Board, one-half in advance.

Address Principals, Statesville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1860. 81*4w

BUFFALO ACADEMY,

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened on the 1st Monday of February, under the supervision of Rev. N. T. Bowden and C. W. Shaw. Young men will be prepared for College; and we shall have special regard to the moral, as well as the intellectual cultivation of the mind.

Tuition, $8, $10 and 12 50 per Session. Board may be had at $8 per month.

Rev. N. T. BOWDEN,
C. W. SHAW.
Dec. 15. 81-6*

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday in January, 1861. It is located at the Jackson Springs, in Moore County, celebrated for the Medical properties of the water. Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month. Tuition, $8, 12 50, and $15 per Session.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
Jackson Springs, Moore Co., Dec. 22. 81-4t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,

MALE AND FEMALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of July. Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $8 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female department in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.
Dec'r 7. 77*2m

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants,

75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85, Duane St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2. 1860. 80*tf

ECONOMY!!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES; MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 81tf

NOTICE.

THE Lands heretofore advertised by the subscriber, will be sold at his residence, on Monday the 7th of Jan'y 1861. And also his

Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and crop of Corn, Fodder, Farming Tools,

and many other things too tedious to mention. All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale.

Sale positive—conditions made known on day of sale.

J. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., N. C., Nov. 8. 82*3t

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 10½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on